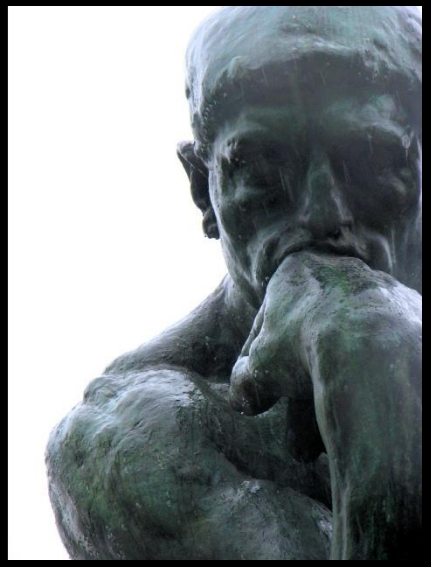
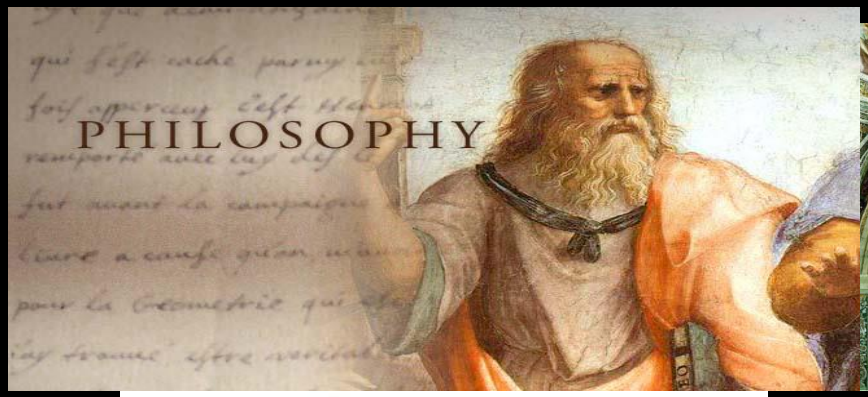
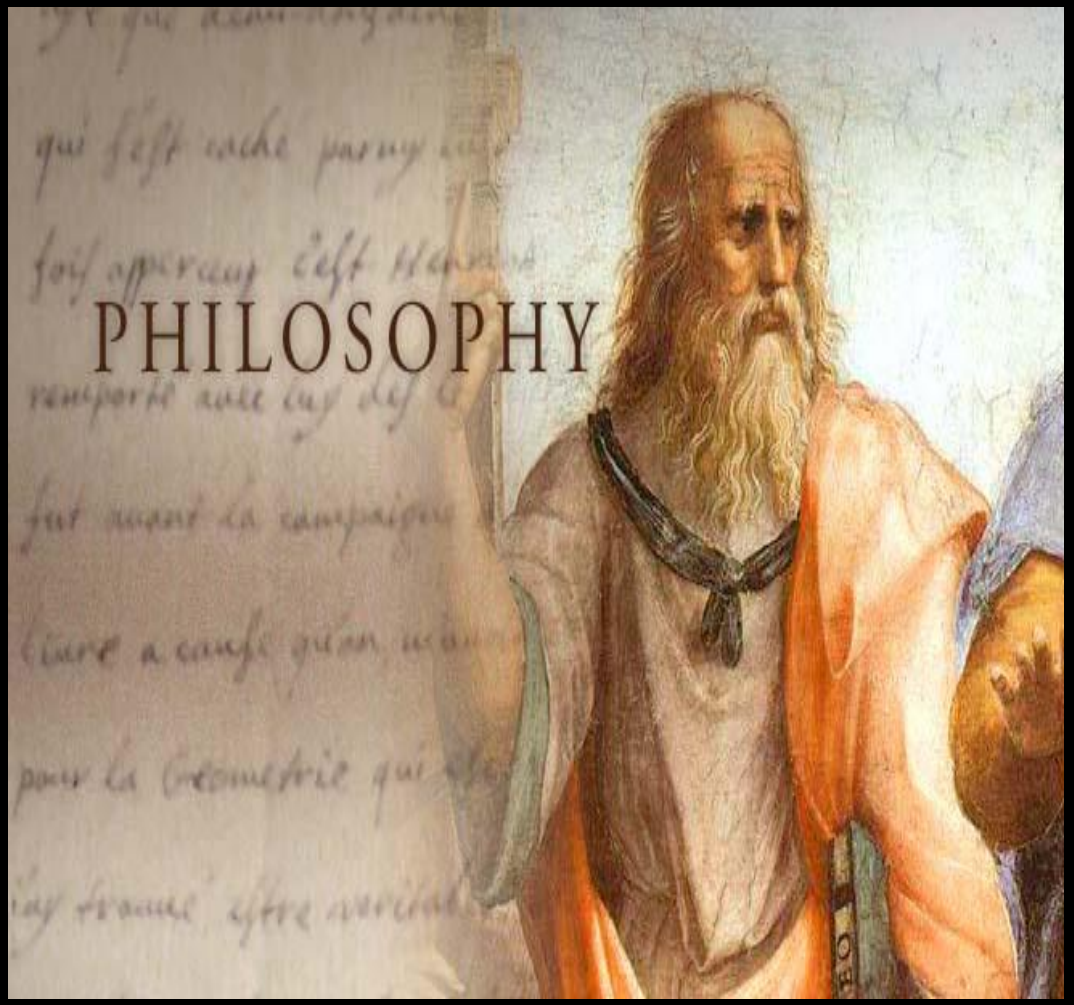




PHILOSOPHY

INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

- MEANING
- NATURE
- SCOPE
- GOALS
- IMPORTANCE
- BRANCHES
- EPOCH



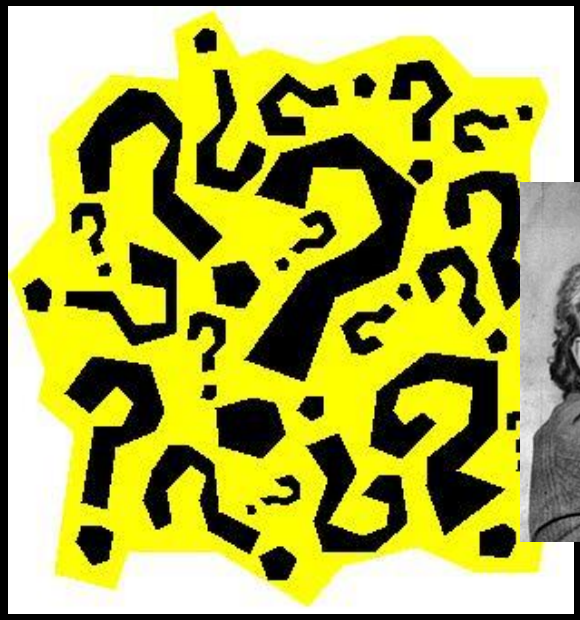
WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY? WHERE IT BEGINS?

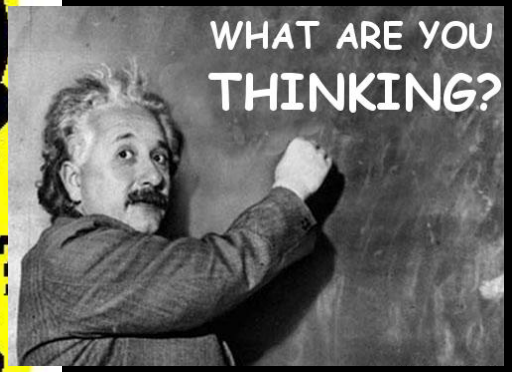
REMEMBER

- In studying PHILOSOPHY one should KNOW the :

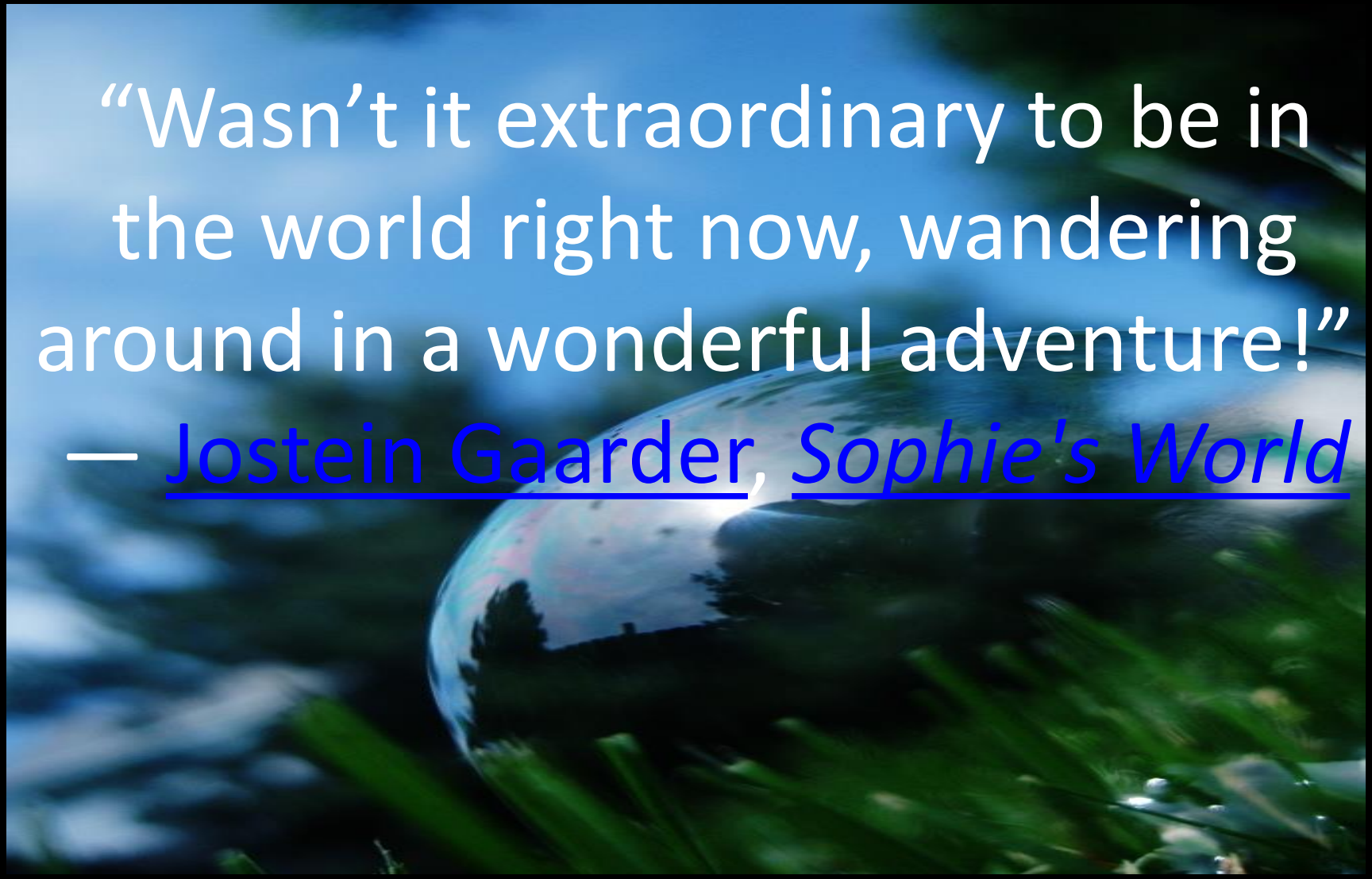
1. Contextualize/ation
2. Basis

   In this way one can distinguish both VALIDITY and TRUTH, GENUINE and ESSENTIAL ideals.





FROM WONDER TO WANDER


“Wasn’t it extraordinary to be in the world right now, wandering around in a wonderful adventure!”
— Jostein Gaarder, Sophie's World

Wonder

- To be filled with curiosity or doubt
- An event inexplicable by the laws of nature; a miracle.
- A feeling of puzzlement or doubt.

Source: Thesaurus Dictionary

Wander: Verb

- Walk or move in a leisurely, casual, or aimless way.
- An act or instance of wandering.

verb. roam - ramble - rove - stray*noun*. wandering - stroll - saunter - ramble

Source: Thesaurus Dictionary

WONDER

WANDER

- Philosophers' definition-arises out of wonder, out of **curiosity,** out of desire to learn, and **to understand** things.
- According to the Philosopher, Philosophy is a process of ***analysis, criticism, interpretation and speculation***
- Analysis-if we know how to ***synthesis and antithesis***.
- **Synthesis**- put idea together or event of the same characteristic.
- **Antithesis**- remove from or put it out, removing ideas
- **Criticism**- is a process of commenting or giving a judgment, even if its positive or negative.
- **Interpretation**-demonstration of ideas.
- **Speculation**-being satisfied.

Etymology

Etymology- or etymological definition of Philosophy

-derived for Greek words etimos and logos

Etimos-root, origin, cause, basis, history

Logos-study

Etymology-study of the history of the word

Philosophy comes from the Geek Words Philia and Sofia.

Sofia-wisdom

Philia-love, desire for, interest in

Philia and Sofia join by Pythagoras-600 B.C.

Episteme-means knowledge

Wisdom-defining deeply, wise, according to etymology

-is an awareness of something which is basic.

-knowledge of the basic principle.

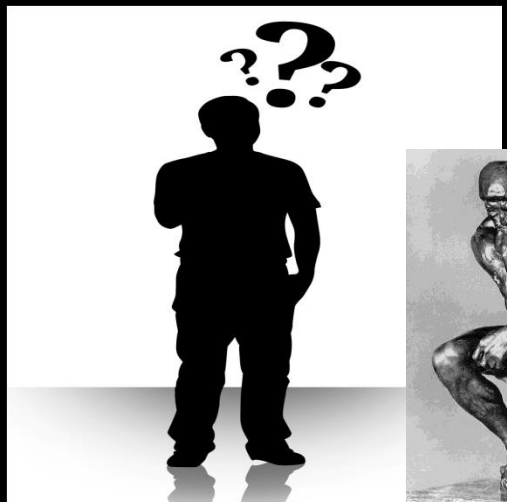
Knowledge-is only a million formation

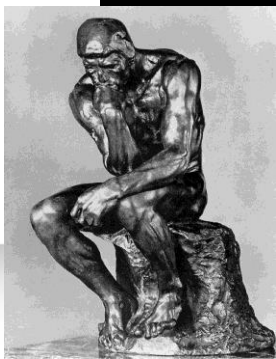
-simple data that comes from the outside that pass to our senses.

What is Philosophy as a TERM/WORD?

The term “philosophy” comes from the Greek language. It consists of two words :

- ***philos***, (love, or philia)– friendship, affection
- ***sophos*** (learned scholar, sage, or
- sophia - wisdom, knowledge, talent)





- “philo” - love
- “sophia” - wisdom

THUS:

1. Philosophy is the love of wisdom
2. Philosophy attempts to answer life's Big Questions
3. Philosophy is about Questions
4. Philosophers ask Questions about what people Believe
5. Philosophy is about Examining Ourselves & Our Beliefs

THERE ARE MANY QUESTIONS but there are SOME BIG QUESTION

- **What?**
- **Why?**
- **HOW**

What are the REASONS for a particular belief?

Do you believe in GOD? WHY

- QUESTIONS OF BELIEF

Do you believe that MURDER is WRONG? WHY?

Do you believe that EUTHANASIA IS EVIL? WHY

- QUESTIONS OF VALUES?

Have you ever looked in the mirror and asked:

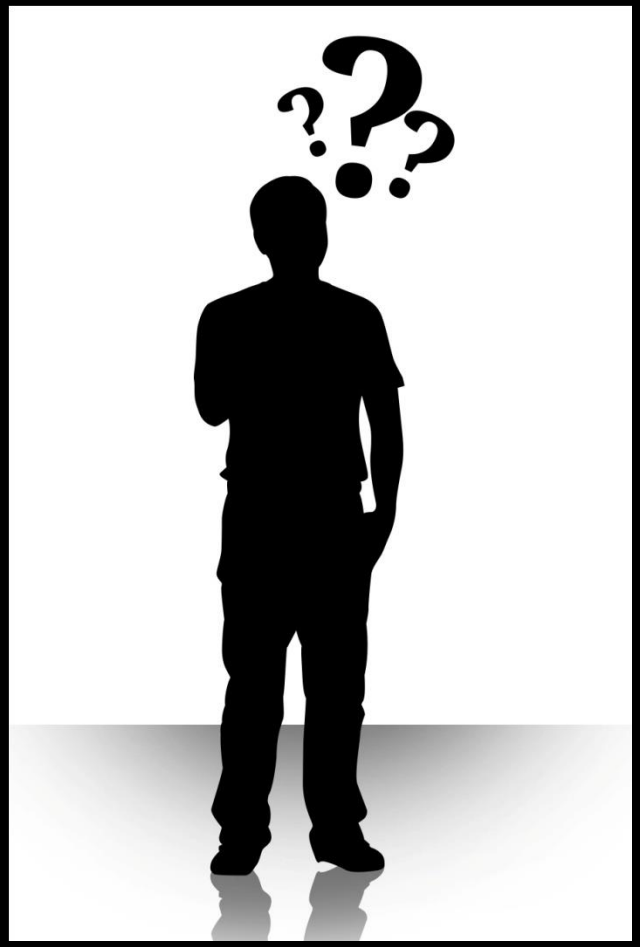
The Unexamined Life is not worth living." (Socrates)

Who am I?

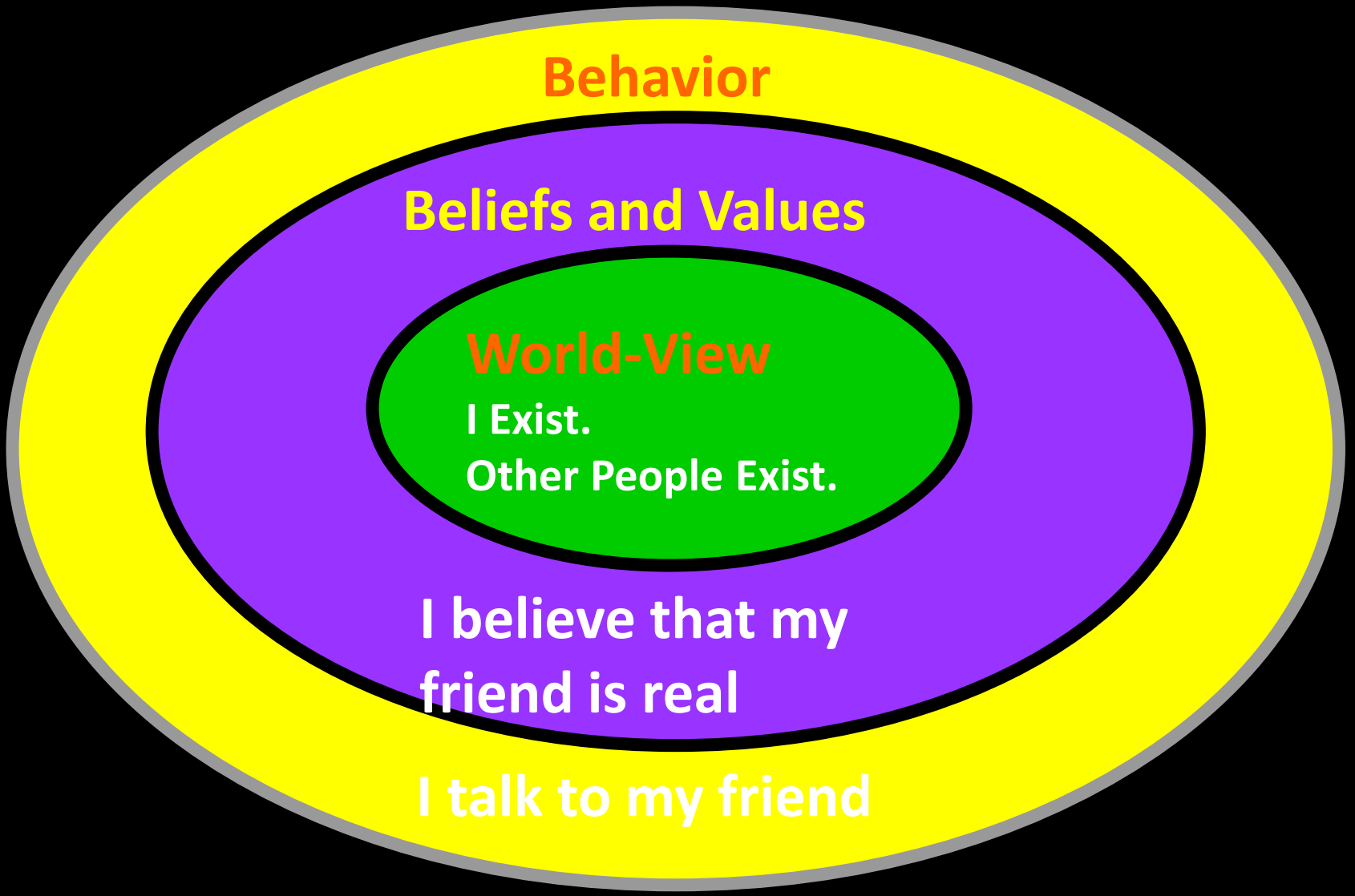
Why am I here?

What should I do with my life?

Have you ever looked in the mirror and asked: OR???



Examining Our Beliefs

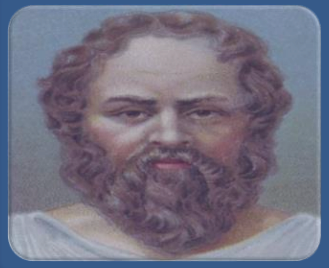


What is ‘Philosophy’?

Philia =“love” sophia = “wisdom.” (Pythagoras.)

Love for wisdom

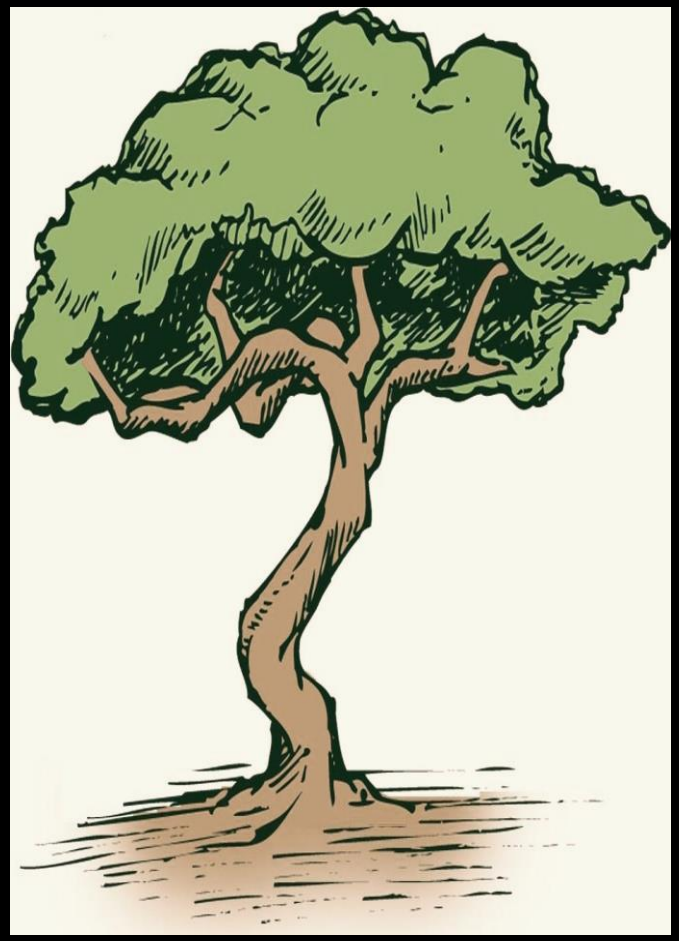
Knowledge + Action = Wisdom

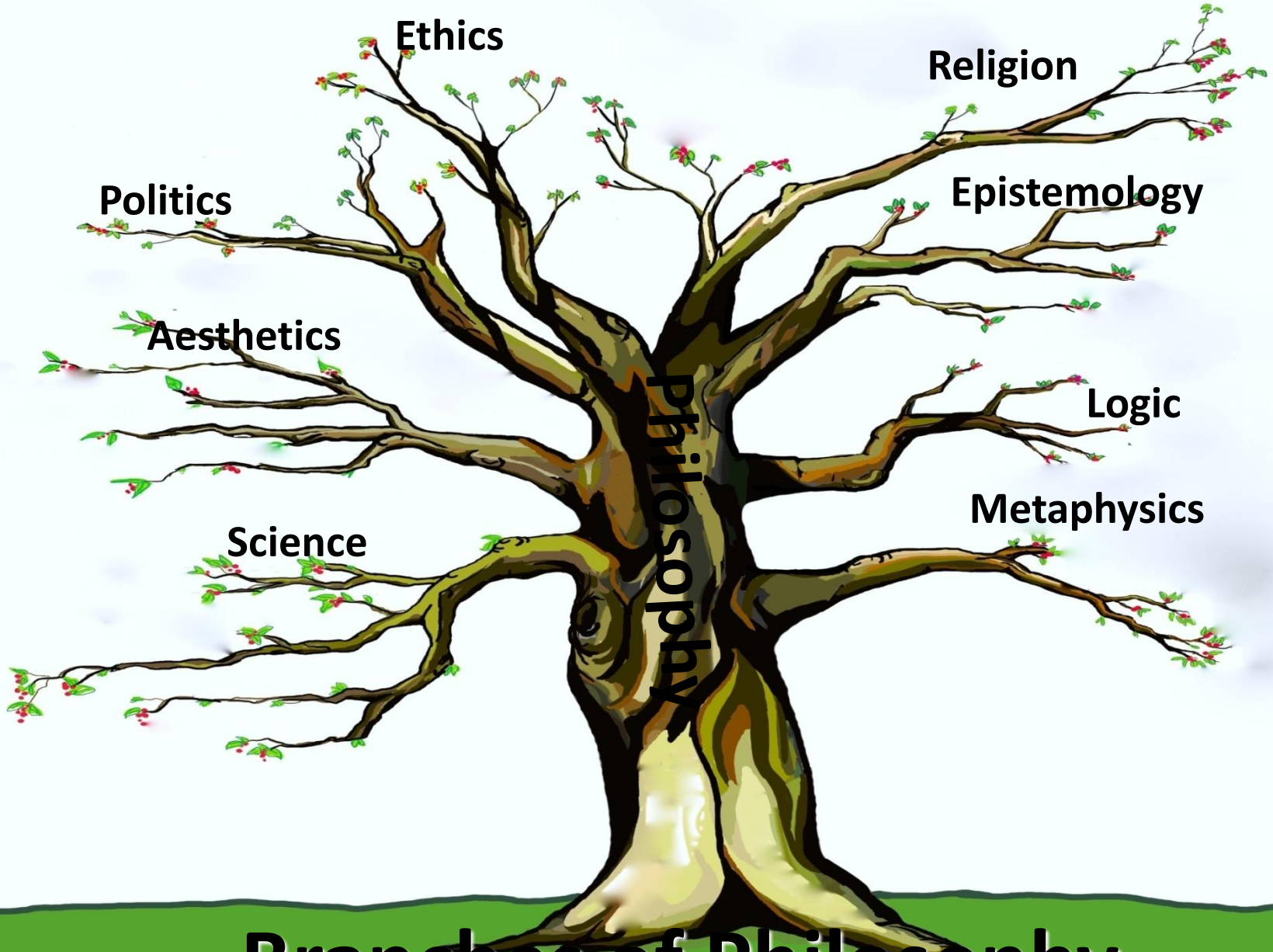


"The only true wisdom is in knowing you know nothing ."

(Socrates)

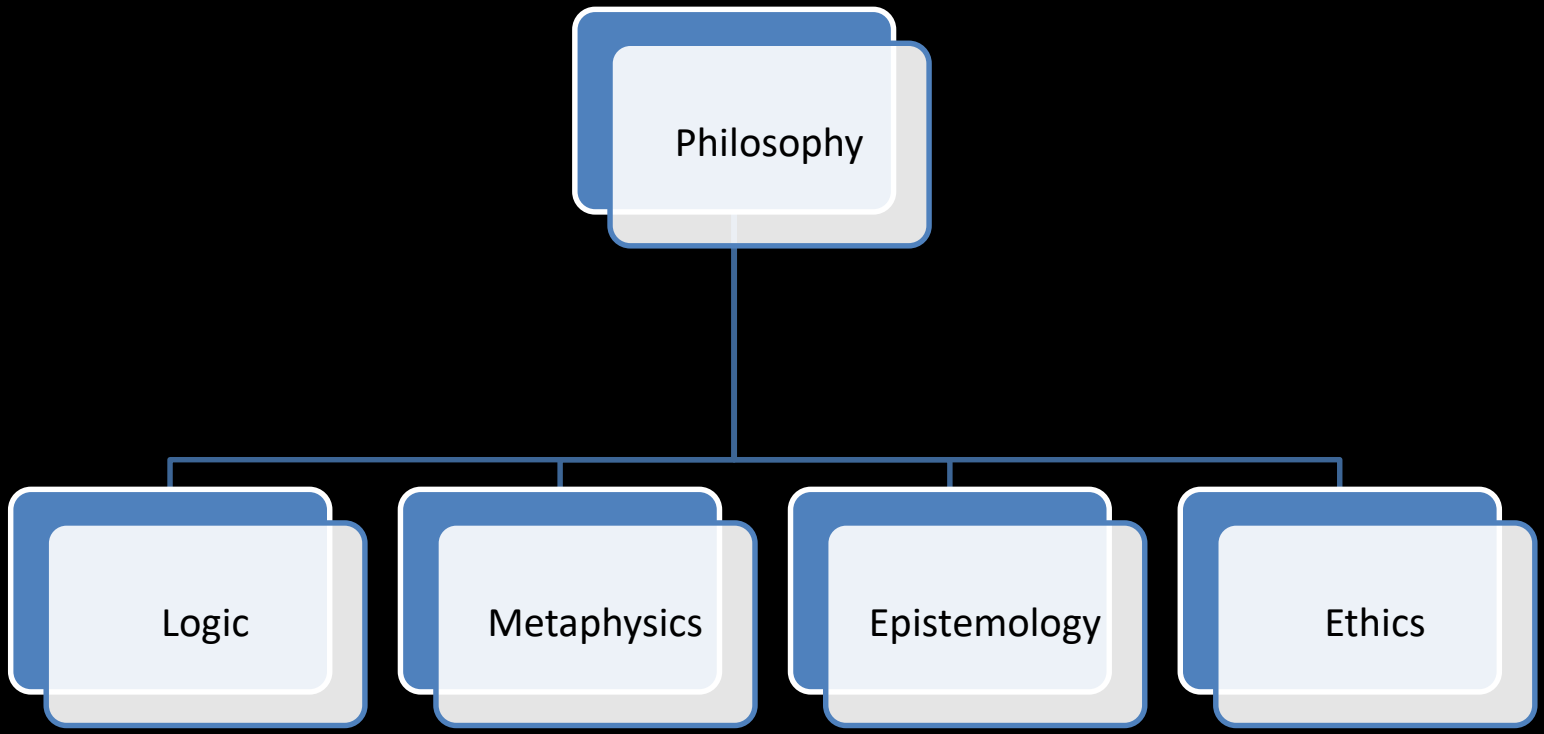
BRANCHES OF PHILOSOPHY



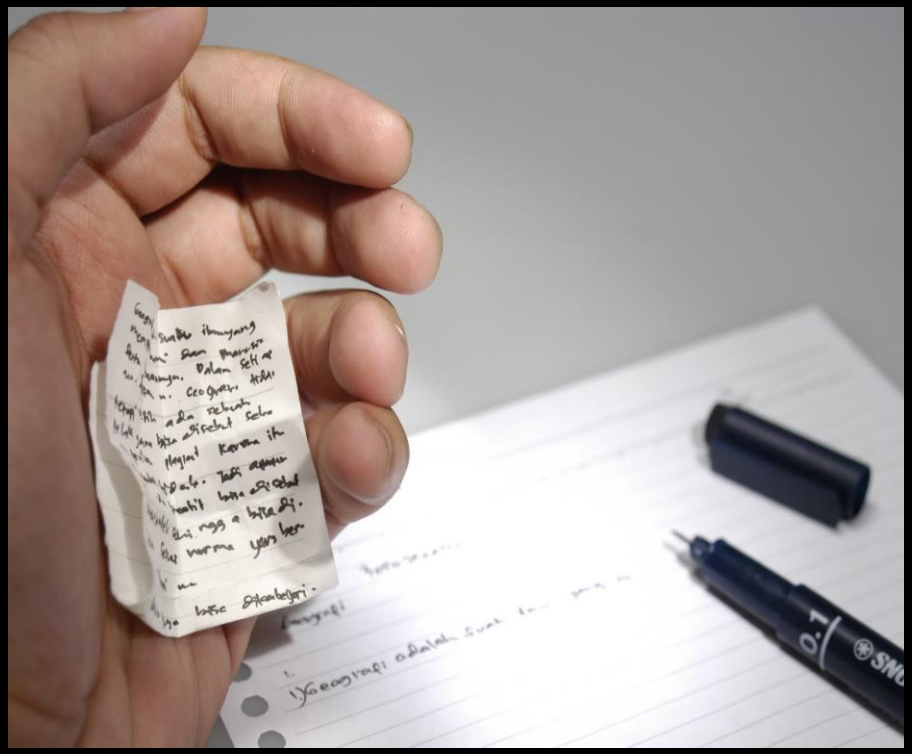


Branches of Philosophy

Branches of Philosophy



Ethics



Questions:

How should we live?

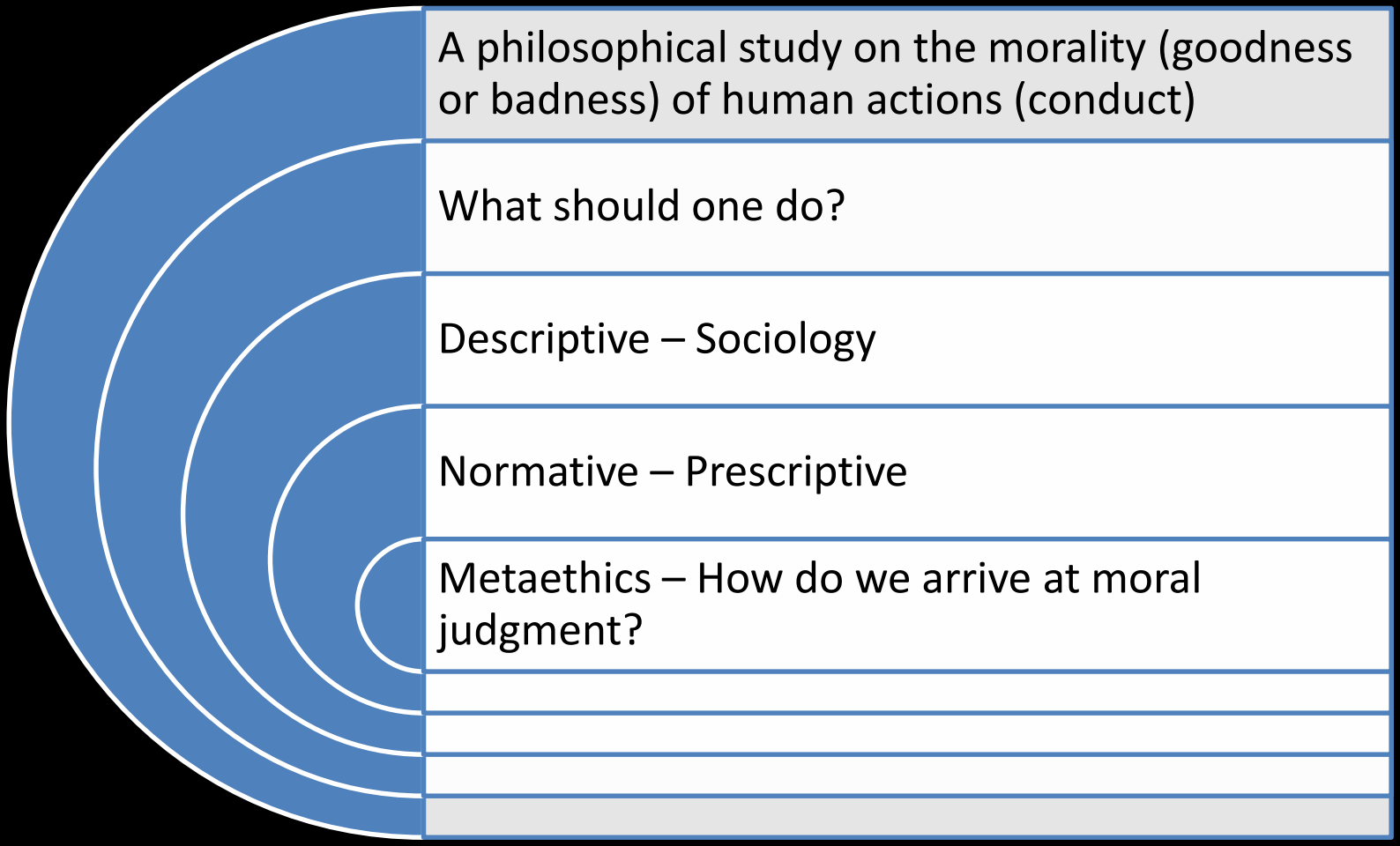
What is good and evil?

What is the best way to live?

What is Justice?

Is right and wrong the same everywhere or different everywhere?

Ethics


A philosophical study on the morality (goodness or badness) of human actions (conduct)
What should one do?
Descriptive – Sociology
Normative – Prescriptive
Metaethics – How do we arrive at moral judgment?

Epistemology

Knowledge Science

Explores the nature and limitations of knowledge

- Definition of knowledge
- Investigates how knowledge is obtained
- Explores the relationship between belief, truth and knowledge

Epistemology

Questions:

What is knowledge?

How is knowledge acquired?

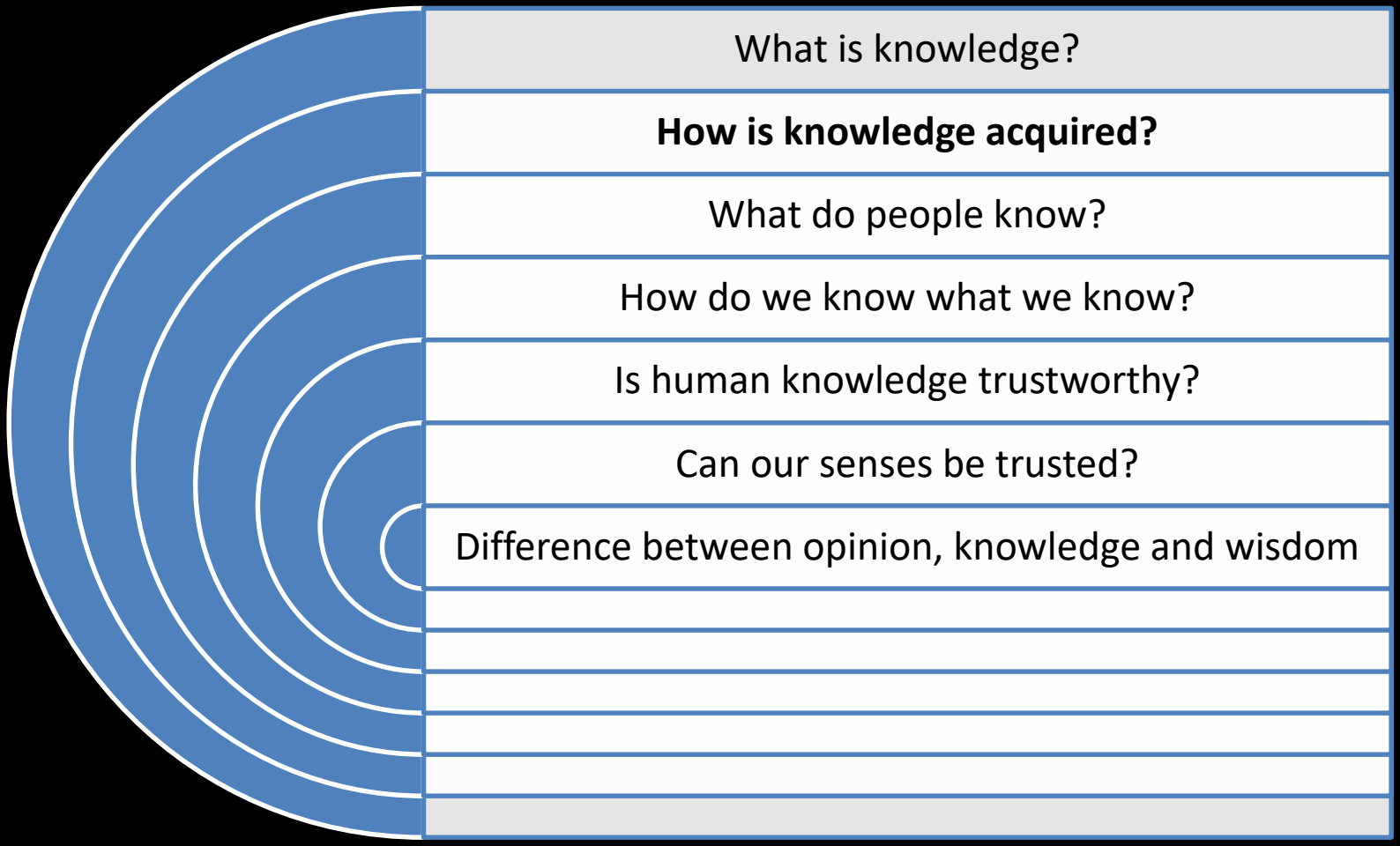
How do we know what we know?

What is Epistemology?

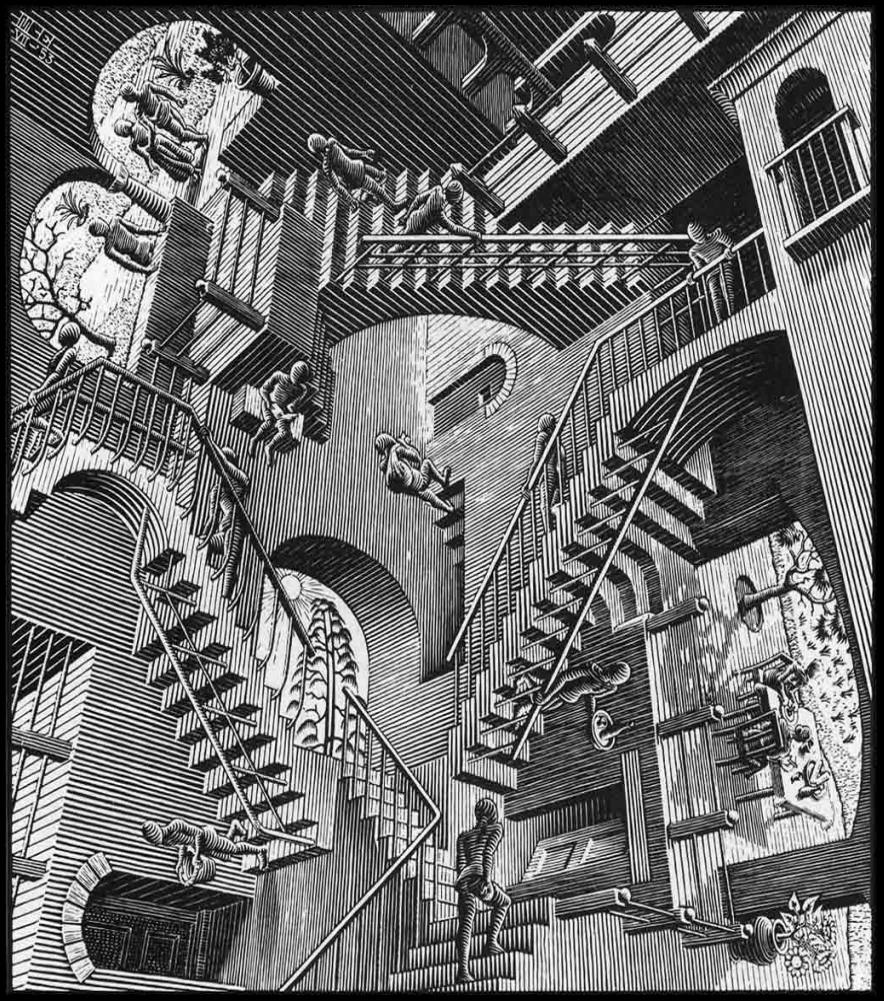
Epistemology (from Greek *ἐπιστήμη - episteme-, "knowledge, science" + λόγος, "logos") or theory of knowledge* is the branch of philosophy concerned with the nature and scope (limitations) of knowledge

- How knowledge is relates to truth, belief, and justification.
- The means of production of knowledge
- Skepticism about different knowledge claims
  - James Frederick Ferrier (1808–1864)

Epistemological Questions


What is knowledge?
How is knowledge acquired?
What do people know?
How do we know what we know?
Is human knowledge trustworthy?
Can our senses be trusted?
Difference between opinion, knowledge and wisdom

Metaphysics

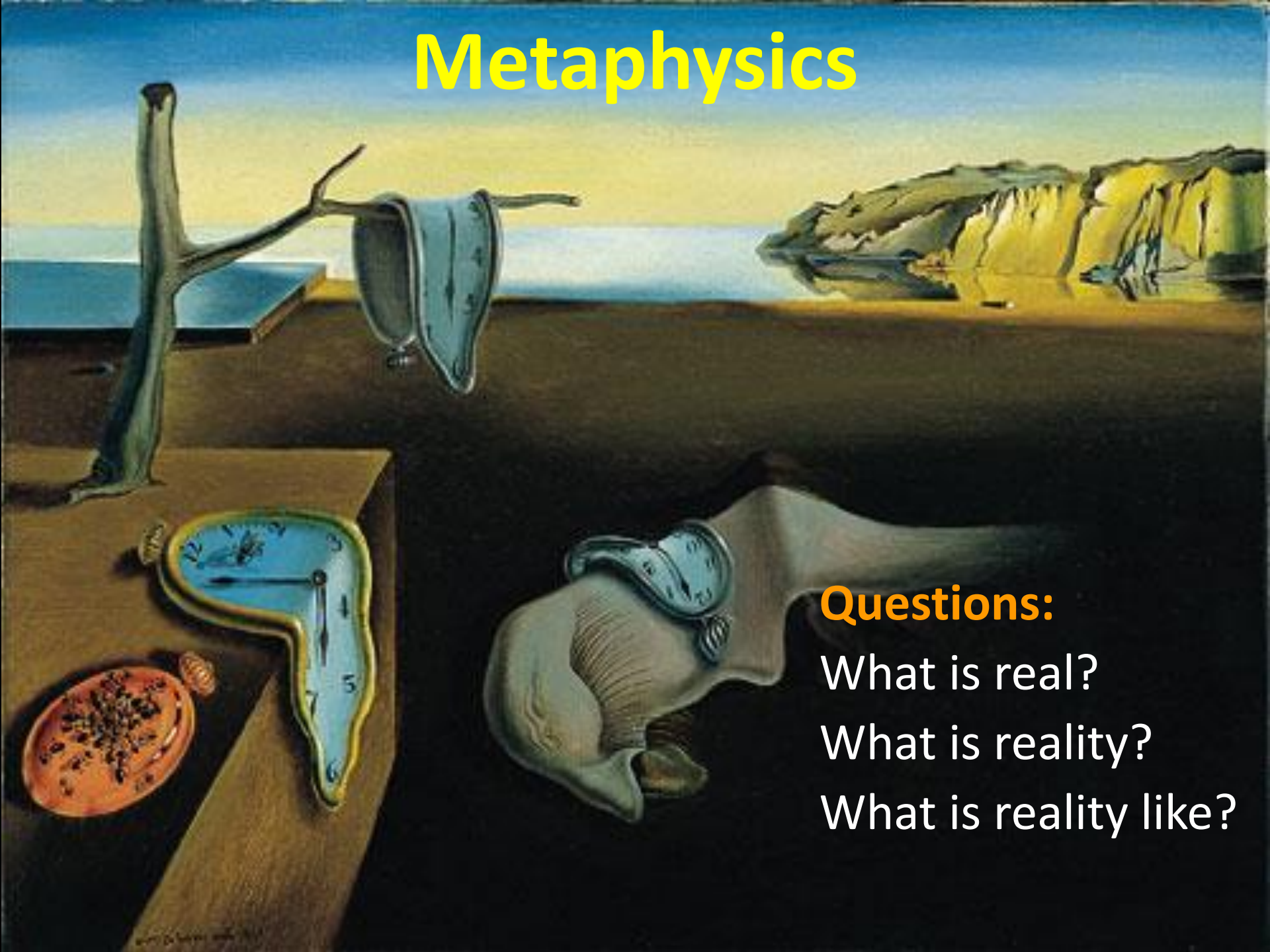


Knowledge Science

Explores the fundamental nature of reality and being

- Ontology
- Existence
- Objects
- Properties
- Space and Time
- Cause and Effect

Metaphysics



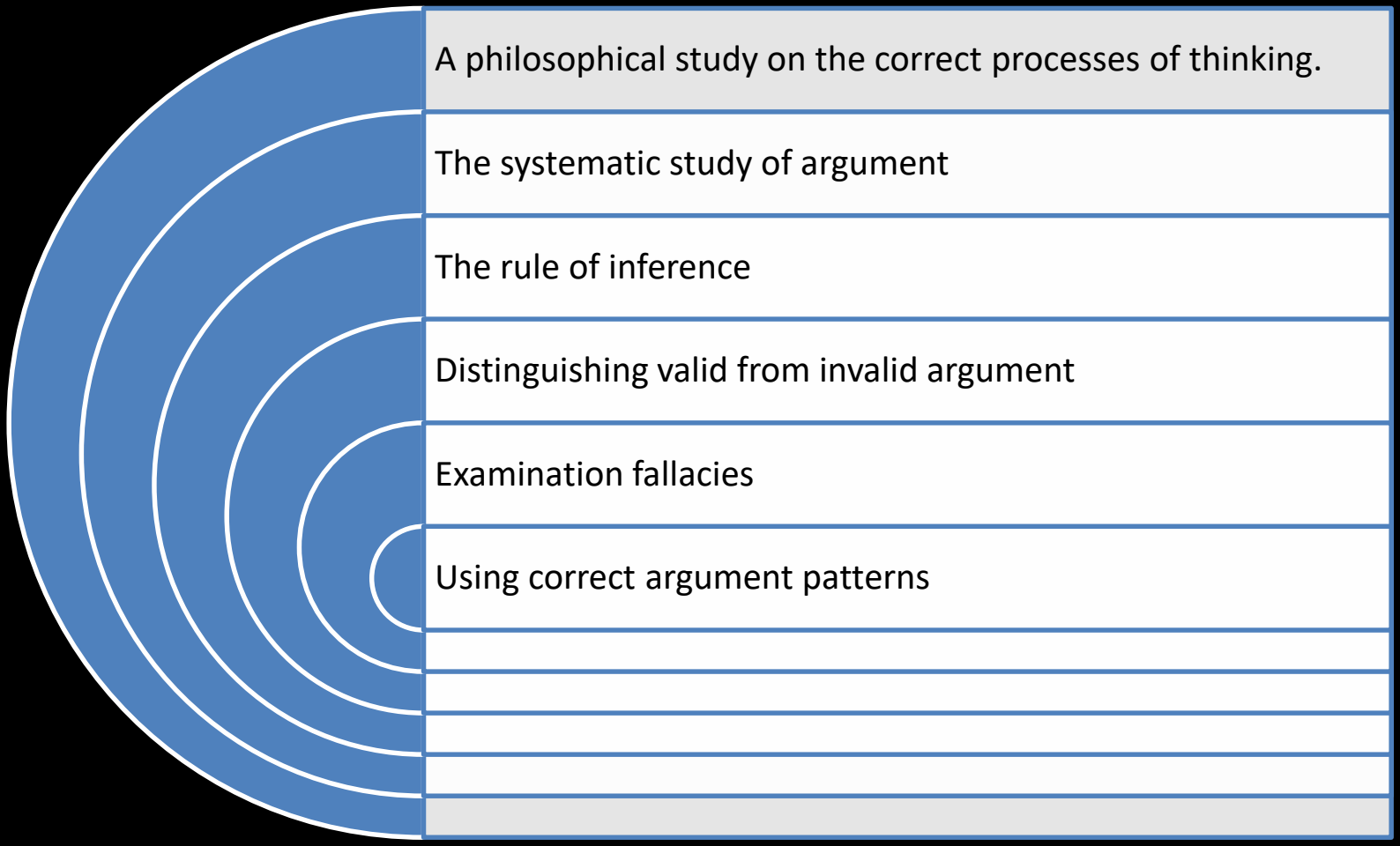
Questions:

What is real?

What is reality?

What is reality like?

Metaphysics


A philosophical study on the correct processes of thinking.
The systematic study of argument
The rule of inference
Distinguishing valid from invalid argument
Examination fallacies
Using correct argument patterns

Politics

Political Philosophy

Explores the relationship between citizens and governments

- Liberty
- Legal Justice
- Property Ownership
- Citizen's Rights
- System of Law

Politics

Questions:

How should government be organized?

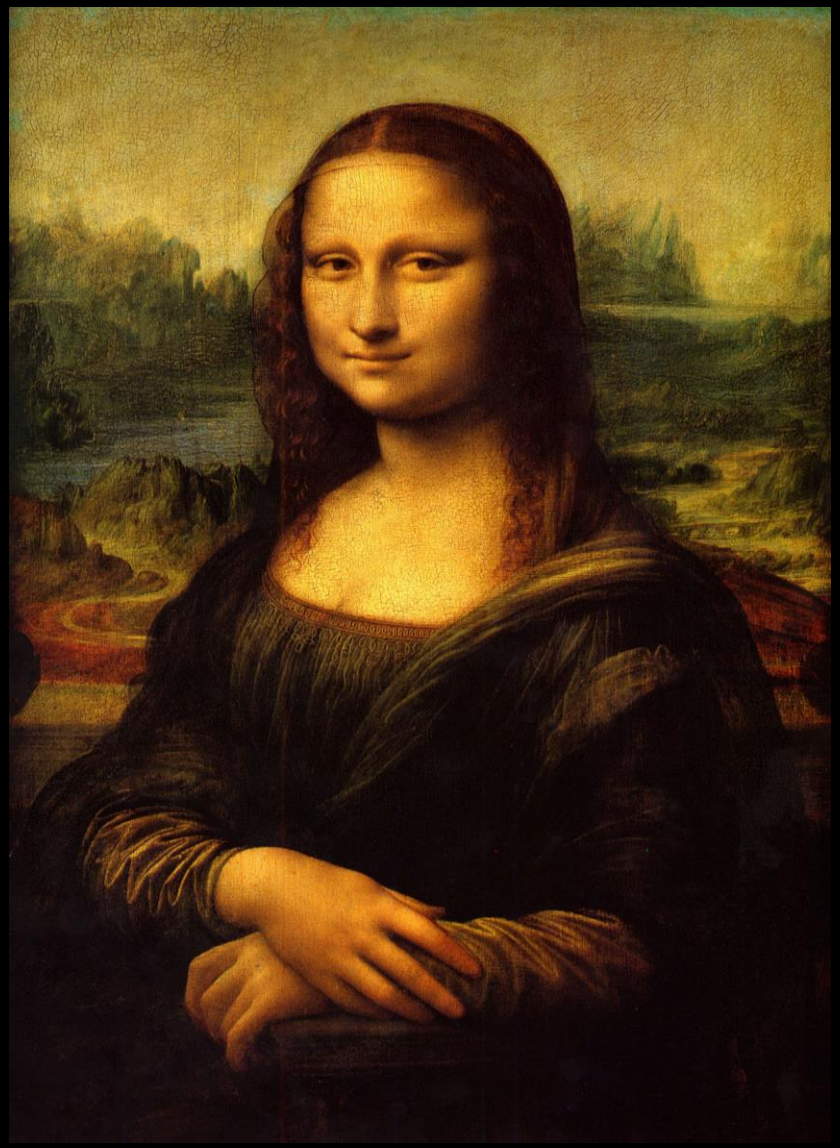
What makes a government legitimate?

Who decides who the leaders should be?

What laws are good and necessary?

How should law be enforced?

Aesthetics



Sensori-Emotional Values

Explores the nature of beauty, art, and taste with the creation and appreciation of beauty

Aesthetics

Questions

What is beauty?

What is art?

What is the value of beauty and art?

Who should judge what is beautiful or artistic?

How should art and beauty be judged?

Fountain by R. Mutt

Photograph by Alfred Stieglitz

THE EXHIBIT REFUSED BY THE INDEPENDENTS

Aesthetics

Discussion:

On the left is Marcel Duchamp's ready-made "sculpture" called "Fountain". It's a factory-made urinal on a stand.

Is this "Art"?

Why / Why not?

Is it beautiful? Offensive?

Why?

Logic

Rules for Thinking

The systematic principles (or rules) for thinking rationally.

- **Inferences** are made by construction of **Arguments**
- Rules of Logic determine which arguments are **VALID** and which are **FALACIES**

Logic

A philosophical study on the correct processes of thinking.

The systematic study of argument

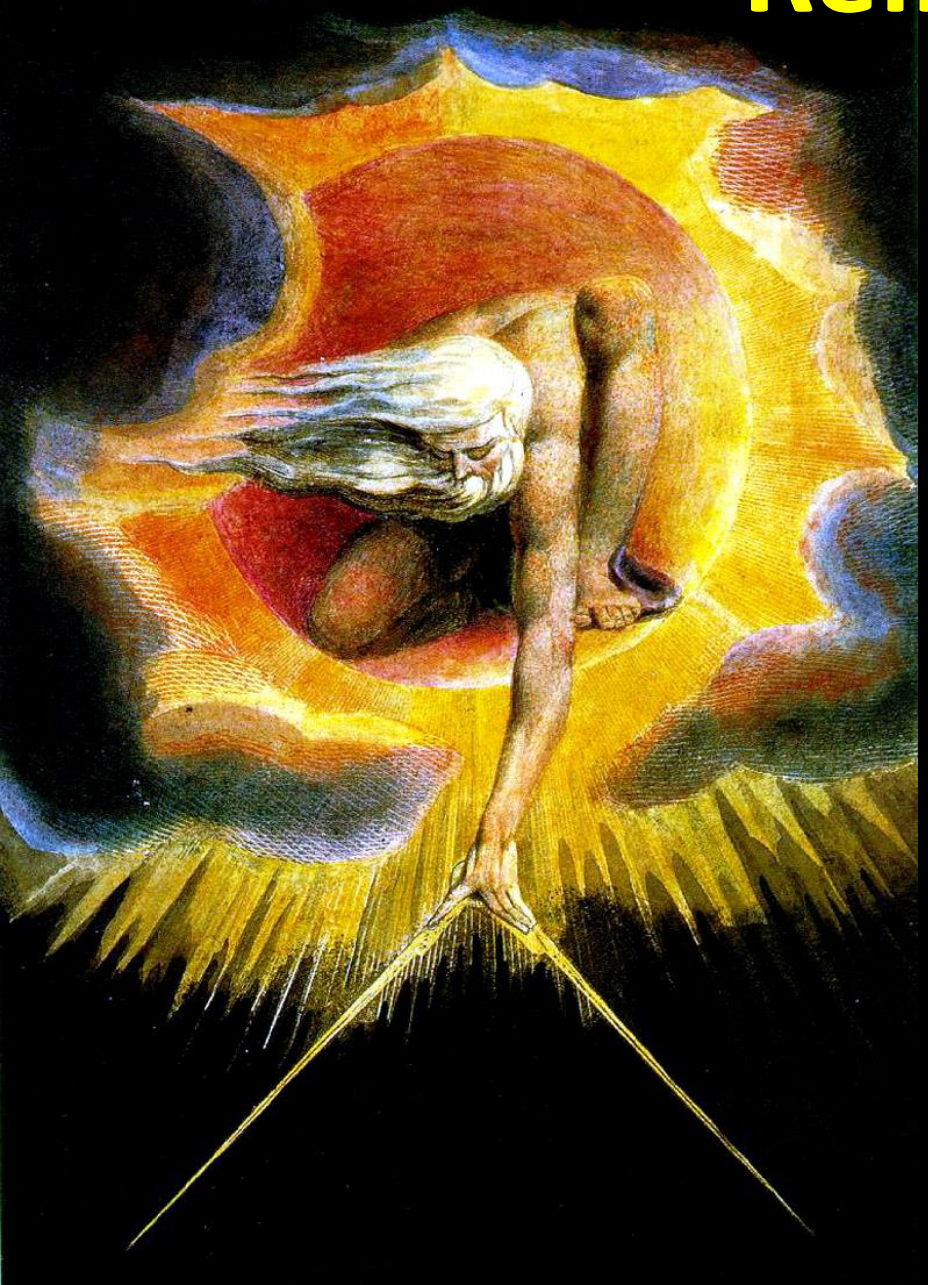
The rule of inference

Distinguishing valid from invalid argument

Examination fallacies

Using correct argument patterns

Religion

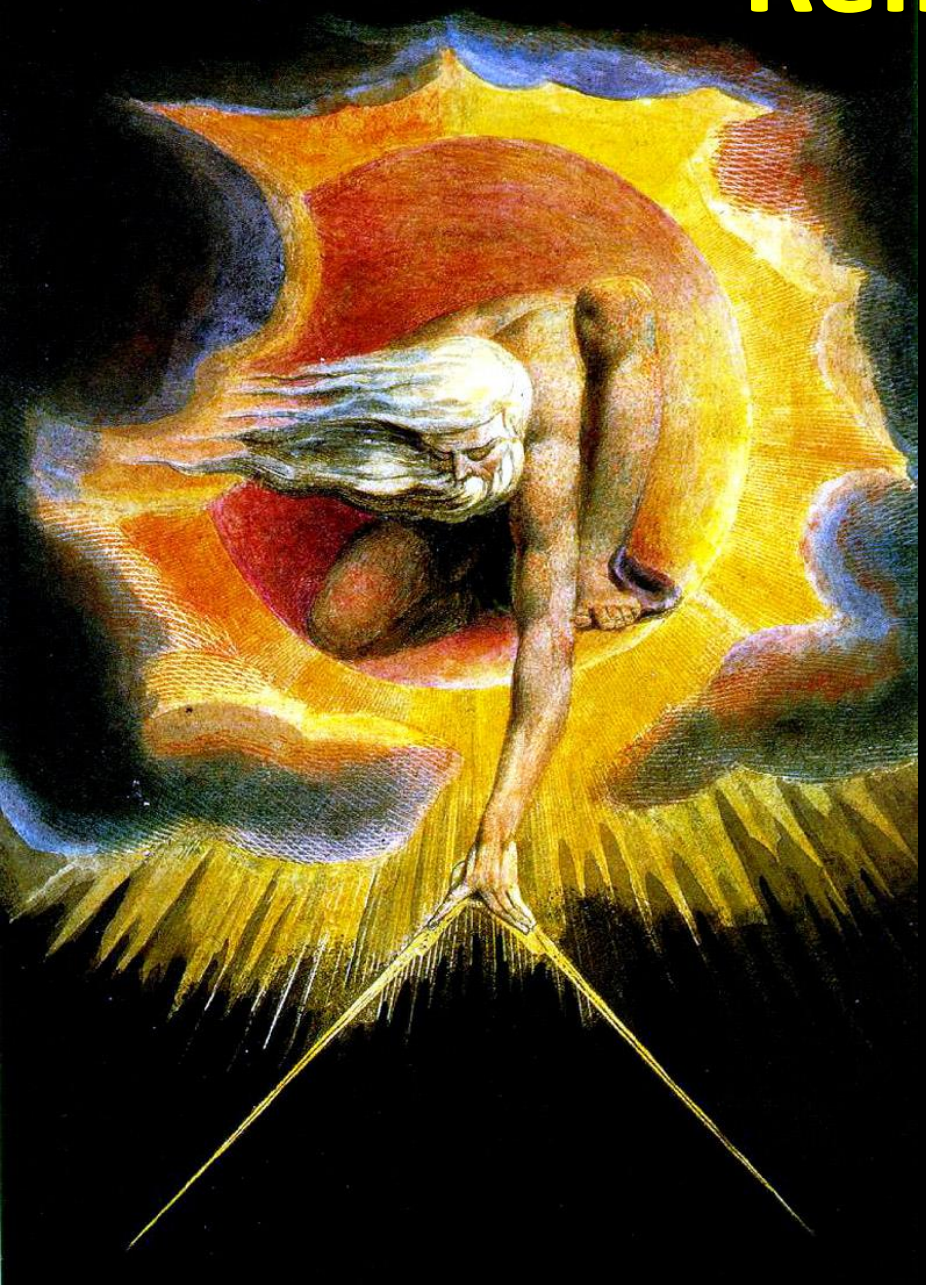


Philosophy of Religion

Branch of philosophy concerned with questions regarding religion

- Nature & Existence of God
- Theology
- Examination of Religious Experience
- Analysis of Religious language and texts
- Relationship between Religion and Science

Religion



Questions

Does God exist?

What is God?

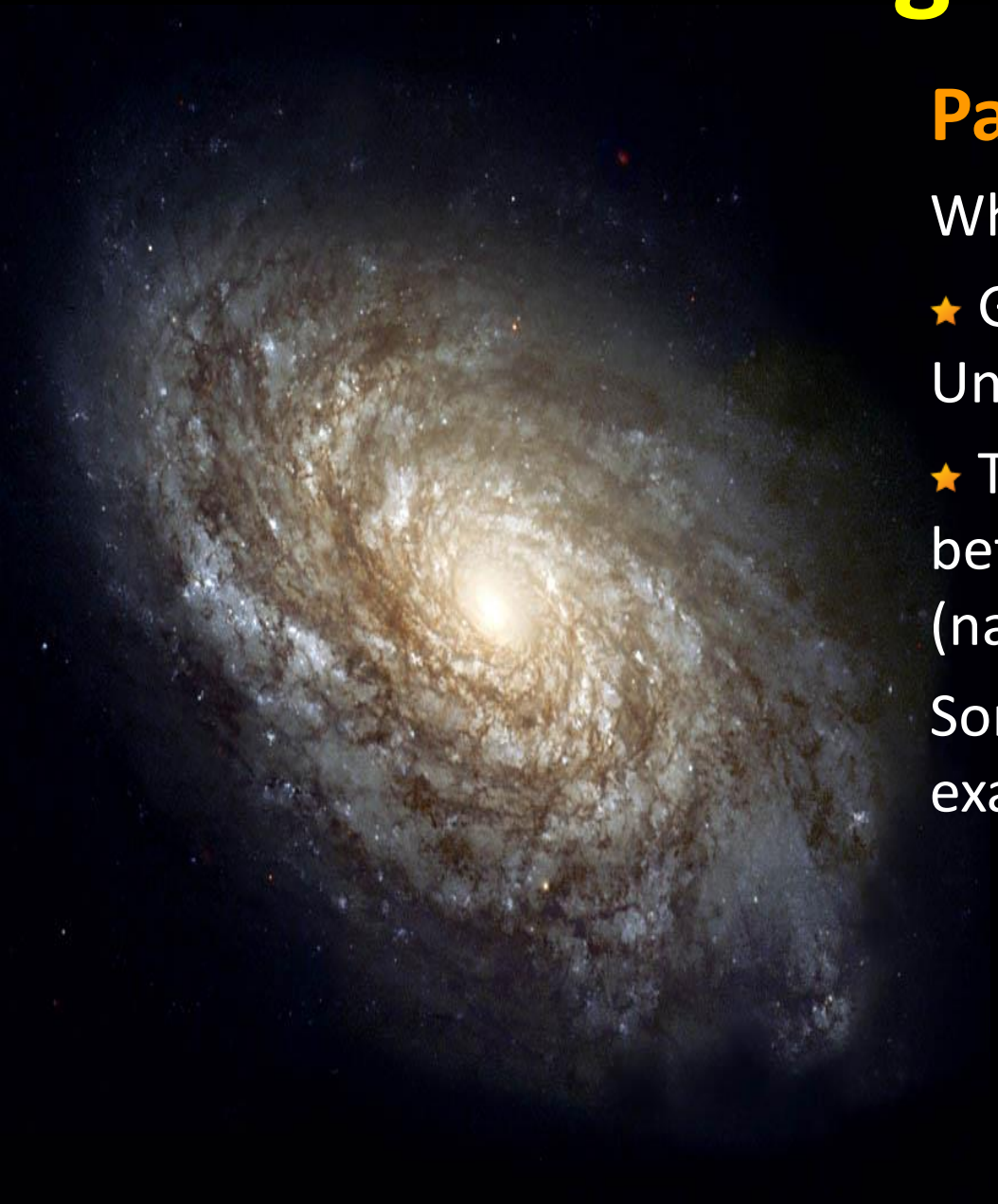
What is the nature of the relationship between God and humans?

Is God active in the world? How?

Is there life after death?

What is the relationship between Religion and Ethics? ...Religion and Science?

Religion

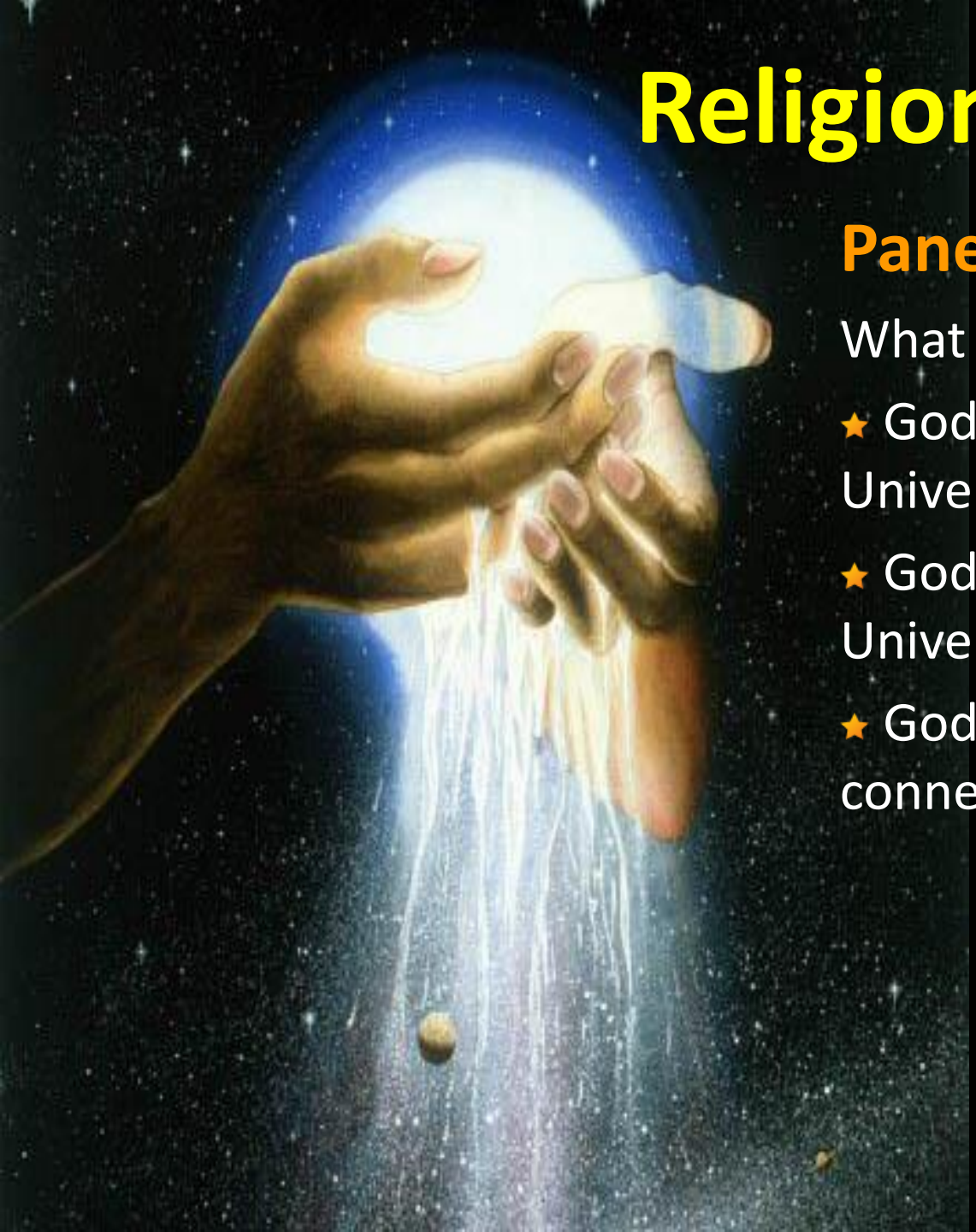


Pantheism

What is God?

- God is the Universe and the Universe is God.
- There is no distinction between God and the universe (nature).

Some forms of Buddhism are examples of pantheism.



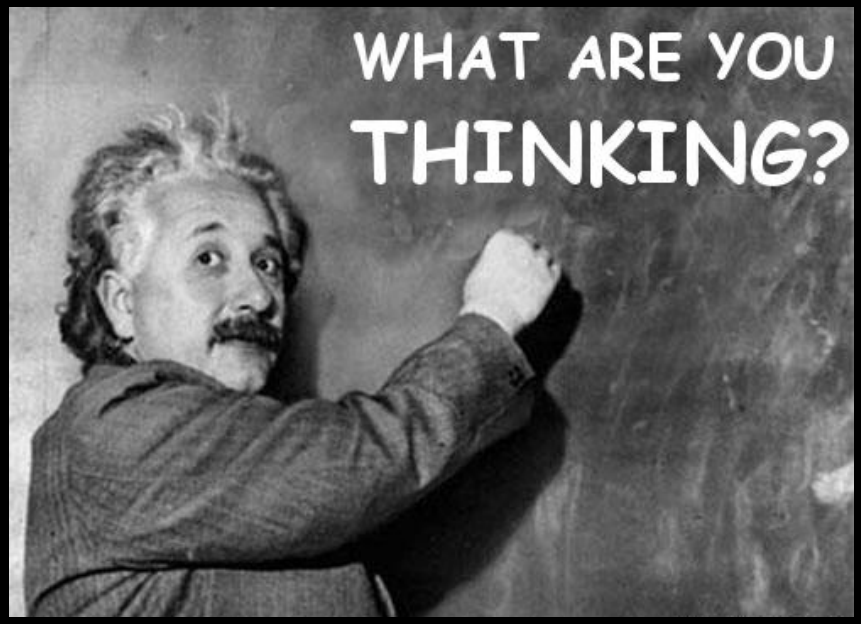
Religion

Panentheism

What is God?

- God is **in** the Universe and the Universe is **in** God
- God is **more than** the Universe.
- God and the Universe are connected but not identical.

Philosophy of Science

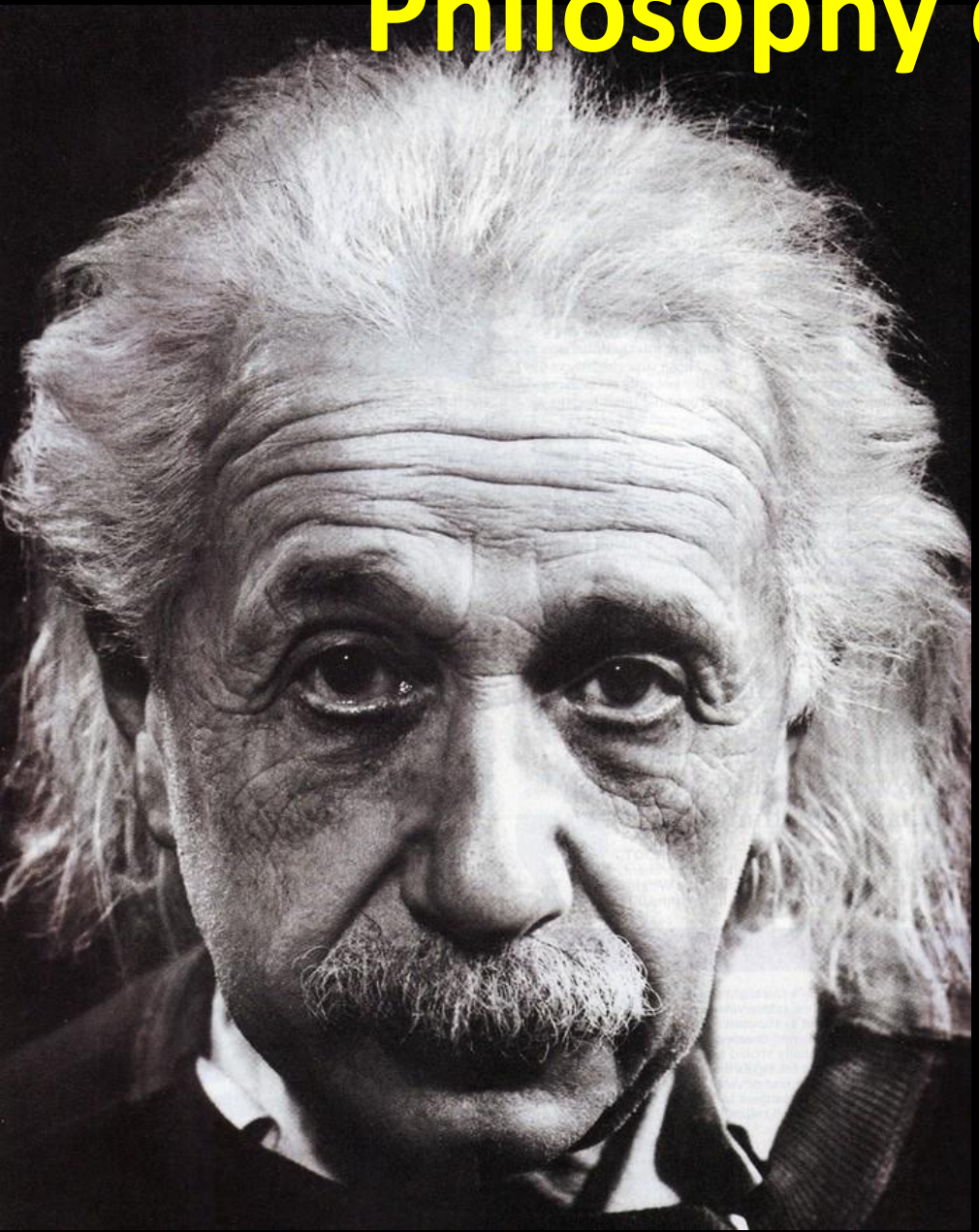


Science

Concerned with the assumptions, foundations, methods and implications of science.

- Empirical Verification
- Inductive Logic
- Objectivity of the Observer

Philosophy of Science



Questions

What is the natural world?

How should we study nature?

What methods are useful in the study of nature?

Can science establish Natural Laws which are absolute (true everywhere and for everyone)?

What are the limits of scientific knowledge?

THANK YOU!!! –END--